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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 30, 1881.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The London cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE says that the decisive contest over the Irish Coercion bill has been postponed until Tuesday; Mr. Forster's speech has mot with general approval: Mr. Gladstone attributed the outrages in Ireland in a great measure to the Land League; it is supposed that the Irish revolutionists intend some British dockyards and arsenals. == The Earl of Hardwicke is a bankrupt == A ministerial crisis is expected in Greece. Four British officers were killed at the battle of Drakenberg. === Luc Letelher de St. Just, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, is dead.

DOMESTIC .- Secretary Sherman spoke before the Merchants' Club in Boston, yesterday, on the National finances. == The vote for United States Senator at Harrisburg, Penn., showed that there was not a quorum present, === In a railway acci dent near Middleburg, Penn., fifteen persons wer injured, five of them seriously. - Further insurance statistics were made public by the State Superintendent of Insurance. = The house of Jacob Hay, of Easton, Penn., valued at \$25,000, was destroyed by fire, = Several officers of the Ontario and Western Railroad were appointed.

Congress.-The Senate yesterday referred the of a great Government. electoral count resolution to the Committee or Electoral Count; the Indian Land in Severalty bill was amended. === In the House the North Carolina contested election case was decided in favor o J. J. Yeates, who took the oath of office.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Lotos Club gave dinner last night to Mayor Grace and ex-Mayor Cooper; speeches were made by Mr. Grace, Mr. Cooper, Judge Davis, Mr. Depew and others, Hughes was victorious in the walking-match, making over 569 miles and beating the best previous record The Aidermen failed to elect a president yesterday .=== No further action was taken in the Central Pacific Railway suit. == Politicians continue to discuss the McCarthy bill. == Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 86.67 cents. Stocks active, but feverish and irregular, closing generally weak.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate warmer and partly cloudy and cloudy weather, with rain or snow during the afternoon and night. Thermometer vesterday: Highest, 25° lowest, 16°: average, 1958°.

The railway accident at Middleburg, Penn., bears a close resemblance to the recent horror on the Erie. There was a broken rail, the last car jumped the track, and two passenger coaches were tilted over on their sides. Flames burst out immediately, but the windows and doors were broken in, and all the passengers were rescued from the burning wreck. Fifteen of them were injured, but, under the circumstances, it is remarkable that no lives were lost.

The Decorative Art Society has wisely resolved to stimulate the efforts of art-workers by offering prizes for various designs. The regulations proposed are sensible, and by rendering the competitions more definite will give all who take part in them better opportunities for special study and practical improvement. The matter is now under the charge of a thoroughly competent committee, and the prizes will be awarded by experts in art decoration. The exhibition of prize designs will be rendered still more interesting by the addition of antique and modern stuffs and em-

Officeholders have seldom required judicial stimulus to quicken their appreciation of the pecuniary compensations for public service. As a class, they draw their salaries with regularity and dispatch, and are never deterred by morbid conscientiousness from pecketing every dollar the law allows them. A Justice in Sullivan County has shown a lamentable lack of official dignity. When the salary for the office to which he had been nominated was \$2,500 he voluntarily offered to serve the county for \$1,200, and to give security for the return of the balance to the treasury. The Court which has reviewed this political "dicker" declares his election void on the ground that he virtually bribed his constituents to vote for him. Officeholders should take warning. Whenever the people may condemn them to periodic service, they should regard It as a bounden duty and patriotic obligation to draw every dollar of their pay.

made this session in the Commons, but the Secretary for Ireland seems to have opened the debate with admirable lucidity and consummate tact. His position in the party is stendily improving. If he succeeds forcing both a coercion bill and a thoroughgoing reform act through the Commons, his influence will be nearly as great as that of the Secretary for India. Mr. Gladstone's ascendancy will never be questioned. The Irish crisis has enabled him to take a determined stand against the noisy group of Obstructionists who brought the proceedings of the recent Parliament into disrepute. His brilliant success in the first skirmish over the coercion acts will probably be followed up this week.

A street-car conductor's rights have been vindicated in one of the local courts. He had been required to deposit \$25 with the company when he received his appointment, but was not allowed to take up the deposit when he retired from its service. The contents of the pledge which he signed he repeated from memory, and the company neglected to put the paper in evidence. The result was that he won the case, and will his money with costs, The get conductor appears before the public as a perpetual "suspect," and each company resorts to mechanical devices and "spotters" to protect itself against his predatory instincts. At the same time he has the humiliating sense of inferiority to the driver, whose pay is generally a few cents a trip more than his. A small triumph like this decision may increase his self-esteem and knock a little of the personal degradation out of the bellpunch.

The most noticeable feature of the walking match which has been brought to a close is the decline of public interest in such contests. Thousands of spectators are still attracted to the tan-bark arena and the betting men never neglect an opportunity in their line, but the result of each day's tramp and the final score no longer form the staple of conversation for a single week, as they have done in recent years when similar contests have taken place. A disappointing element of these trials of physical endurance is the moral certainty that whoever wins and whatever may be the best score, somebody will turn up in a few months who will knock a few more seconds out of the mile and thus distance the new champion. The best record was outdone last week. Another year and this in turn will be outstripped. Why should the winner be complanented when everybody is convinced that somebody else will do still better next year?

After every election the Democratic party can-and ask each other mournfully why it is that the country refuses to trust with the Government. One litthem tle incident in Friday's proceedings of the House of Representatives may instruct them a little in the reason of the general distrust of Democratic statesmanship, Mr. Goode wanted the House to pass a claim of less than \$200, which the Republicans resisted on the ground of disloyalty in the original claimant. Whereupon Mr. Goode grew angry, and said that if they were ready repudiate an honest debt them take the responsibility, and look 'out for other debts owing by the Gov-'ernment." The fair interence was that Mr. Goode and his associates were ready, in revenge, to repudiate other debts, and perhaps Republican party. The gentleman who uttered this foolish and wicked threat compares favorably with a large number of his Democratic colleagues in the House, men like this finds it difficult to gain control

A PUBLIC HEALTH PARTY.

The mortality rate in New-York is high in comparison with that in other large cities in this country. Recent statistics show it to be about 5 per 1,000 in excess of the average in cities in the Northern States containing over 100,000 inhabitants. It has increased from 24.19 per 1,000 in 1879 to 26.05 in 1880-an alarming figure. And yet New-York is the most favorably situated of all for the best sanitary conditions, having facilities for perfect dramage into deep salt water and the advantage of pure sea breezes in the hot months. A large part of the excess of our death rate over that of other targe centres of population may be fairly attributed to causes within the control of intelligent, conscientions and energetic municipal government. That is to say, the powers and resources of municipal authority, if properly exerted, would reduce the mortality rate at least five per thousand, and thus save the lives of 6,000 persons annually. The saving in doctor's bills to the survivors and in the value of time lost by illness would doubtless amount to many millions of dollars.

This enormous and needless sacrifice of life and money ought, one might suppose, to arouse a public sentiment which would work out in political action and find a way of securing remedial measures. It does not, however, and probably will not in our day. The mass of our voters will doubtless go on contending over the question of whether one set of politicians or another shall distribute the offices and maladminister the affairs of the city. The average citizen will annually get excited about the election of Tom, Dick or Harry to this or that office, or the supremacy of one "Hall" or another, but will not imagine that the death of his child from scarlet fever, or the typhus which has racked his own body and consumed his savings of months, have any connection with city politics.

Of course it is a Utopian idea; but let us suppose that matters were otherwise-that a large element of the voting population were aroused to a sense of the importance and the practicability of preventing this annual slaughter of six thousand buman beings and this great waste of energy and money. Suppose these intelligent citizens, taking the ground that the purpose of a city government is not to manage National affairs but to promote the health, comfort, and safety of the people living within its jurisdiction, should organize a Public Health party. Such a party once formed might pledge itself, if put in power, to bring down the rate of mortality 1 per cent a year for the next four or five years. Suppose it succeeded in convincing a majority of the voters that it is more important to live long and keep well than to put | ends. Let us not ignore the disease and recog obscure or ignorant citizens in the Board of Aldermen or to best Tammany or anti-Tammany, and thus got possession of the city government. What could it do? Would it be able to redeem its pledge? Unquestionably, if the officials it put in place had the brains and honesty to carry out its purposes. A govern- Irishman, a moderate drinker, who died in the ment representing such a party would clean the streets and keep them clean. It would inspect

political situation for the week. Mail ad- good. It would make regular periodical inspecvices have pointed to Lord Hartington's tions of all dwellings whether the inhabitants speech as the strongest appeal for coercion requested it or not, require the immediate repair of defective pipes and sewer traps, look sharply for stagment water under basement floors, nuisances in back yards, and accumulations of dire in holes and corners, and make these inspections serve to teach careless people a few rudimentary lessons in the science of hygiene. It would suppress slaughter-houses. bone-dust factories, and other air-poisoning establishments, and prevent the sale of adulterated and diseased articles of food. It would construct sewers that would not choke up or cave in, and lay pavements that would not act as sieves for the filth of the streets to run through and saturate the ground below. It would establish cheap public baths, like those m London, and tempt people out of doors in fair weather by music in all the squares and parks, as is done in Paris. It would reduce the number of drinking saleons by two-thirds, and see that none of them dealt out any worse poison than the alcohol contained in their beverages.

Is it objected that all this would cost a great deal of money? Of course it would, but not as much as the present system. A city government run for the purpose of premoting the publie health and comfort would cost less than one run to yield a large surplus of plunder for division among the politicians. Our Public Health party would have no trouble in cutting down the rate of taxation while reducing the death rate. But we shall have no such party. People will continue to eat bad fruit and drink poisoned beverages, and breathe pestilential air and wade through filthy streets for a long time to come, because, unhappily, there is not sens enough in the body politic of the metropolis to secure a city government conducted for the purpose of benefiting the governed. The millennium is a long way off yet, but it is pleasant now and then to think how easily it night be anticipated in some small degree if people were only a little wiser.

THE POE MEMORIAL.

A monument or memorial of a great man in the United States is usually an enormous conception and a most mean and miserable conciusion. We sincerely hope this will not be the history of the memorial which it is proposed by the actors and friends of the drama to erect in the Metropolitan Museum to Poe. We do not believe it will be. The sum which they wish to raise (\$10,000) is not inordinately large, and can easily be got together by a little hearty united effort.

There is a peculiar felicity in the idea, too which will commend it to the educated public. It is the first attempt to offer any enduring recognition of the claims of a man who assuredly stands in the front rank of American poets, and it is a graceful, generous tribute from the North to a Southern writer,-we had almost said to the typical Southern writer. For gather themselves together-so far as they Poe, although he was probably born in Boston, and although most of his fame was carned while living in the North, was in character and genius the exponent of a class only found below Mason and Dixon's Line. He at once expressed and moulded the temperament and the habit of thought of the educated Southern young men of his day, just as Byron did for Young England and Goethe for Young Germany. His misanthropy and his moodiness, his alternate flashes of brilliancy and weakness, his generosity and his cynicism, his spasmodic indolence and industry-all partly real and partly affected -were a combination of traits seld in found in a Northern men, but not an uniamiliar type perhaps cure him. among the people among whom he lived and by whom he is reverenced to-day with an immoderate homage. The extest, indeed, to which Poe's work has influenced what might be the largest debt of all, simply to spite the called the mental physiology of the South is scarcely appropriable by an outsider. He has his weak imitators to every college and newspaper. As man and writer, however, he was parely an American type, just as much as Hawthorne It is hardly strange that a party made up of who was the outgrowth of New-England creeds and life, or Walt Whitman, or Jeaquin Miller, It is fitting, therefore, that this memorial of Poe should be placed in the metropolis of the country.

There is an appropriateness, too, in the offer ing of this tribute by actors, although Poe was neither player nor playweight. His parents were both on the stage, and he shows in both his prose and poetic work that he possesses in un exceptional degree the dramatic eye and touch. He saw life only on the outside; the world apparently passed before him like an exaggerated melodrama, and poems and tales are only scenes from it held up to the eye of the reader: they are too obviously unreal to make us laugh or cry, as we do at the human beings conceived by other writers. Poe's "mimes hither and thither fly; Mere puppets they who come and go," and when we turn the page the enriain falls and we remember them as so many pictured ghosts.

Justice has come tardily to rehabilitate Poc's memory, which his biographer made haste to consign to infamy the very day after he was dead. A whole generation has regarded him as an abnormal, soulless monster, a being without a moral sense; we know now that when sober he was a loval friend, a bard worker, and a tender husband and son. No man probably has suffered heavier punishment both while living and dead for what he was when not sober. This late reparation for injustice done him by public opinion is both sincere and deserved.

A DISEASE OR A CRIME?

An admirable essay on the Clinical Study of Inebriety, by Dr. Crothers, of Hartlord, Conn., recently published in The Medical Record. brings up again the vexed question: "Is intemperance a disease or a crime?" There is not a ommunity nor a family in the country which has not a personal interest in this question. THE TRIBUNE has always thought it wisest to consider the drunken man as a sick man, whose cure requires a physician, medicine and alteratives more than appeals to his conscience or denunciations. The objection (and it is a strong one) urged against this mode of treatment by clergymen and temperance lecturers is that it tends to make the drunkard believe that he is an irresponsible victira of a purely physical ailment; that he can no more help the consequences of a debauch or of long-continued tipoling than he could night sweats or hemorrhage from the lungs if he had tubercular consumption. The drunkard would argue quite correctly. He cannot help the consequences of the use of liquor, nor the consequences of imprudence in taking cold; but he can help using the liquor, and he can guard against cold. Dis ease in each case begins where crime or folly nize only the folly and crime. The mistake made in the ordinary mode of

dealing with the drunkard is to put the physical ailment out of sight altogether. For example, dypsomania is hereditary in a family; the grandfather was a stout, ruddy English or seventies not a whit the worse apparently for his daily dram. He bequeathed to his children

epilepsy, abnormal passions; to the men, that condition of brain, stomach and liver which insures an unnatural craving for liquor. These men may dislike the taste of spirits; may have no genial habits which would lead them to drink; may look, in short, from social and religious heights of confidence down upon the drunkard with loathing and horror, yet, presently, the temptation comes, and they go the same road to death. The usual course with such men, with all men who drink, indeed, is to make passionate appeals to their commonsense, their pride, their love for wife or children, or their religion. Does not the drunkard in his sober moments know all these things better than the man who preaches to him? It is he who is degraded into a beast, and he knows it; it is he who is tortured more than mother or wife or child; it is he who is lost in body, in reputation and, as he believes, in scal. But one of the consequences of his disease is as certainly a derangement of the functional condition of the brain as is a furred tongue or swollen skin, and while the brain is thus diseased the arguments of others or his own resolves are of no more value than they would be with a lunatic. Now, go to a lad belonging to such a family as this with denunciations of intemperance as a crime; and ten to one you do not convince him; tell him how many thousands have tallen before this moral temptation, and he is in a hurry to show you carry ice-water through the cars; of an exhow strong he is; he is the one who cannot be overthrown. He at least can stop precisely when he pleases. But give him the plain fact; show him the physical effect of alcohol upon the brain, the digestion, and the tissues, let him know the hereditary fatality of this disease in his race, and you give him the strongest practical reason for complete abstinence; you save him. With regard to the mass of other men, let us have all the moral force we can to keep them from intemperance,-preaching, woman's influence, passionate appeals, societies. God forbid we should deny the effect of all these things in withholding a man from the use of liquor. But when he has used it, let him have skilful medicai aid to combat the disease which is killing him. It is medicine he wants now,

and bygieric treatment, more than preaching or prayers er tears. Dr. Crothers, in the paper to which we have referred, justly censures his prefession in so long delaying the recognition of clinical study of inebriety as a disease which, as Dr. Patrish states, "is governed by laws and modified by race, temperament, and climate, in its origin, continuation, and decline." The natural tendency of the disease, according to Dr. Crothers, is toward chronicity, complicatory disease, and death; but with Maudesley, Elam, Motel, and Hutchison, he advocates the close clinical study of individual cases and symptoms by physicians. If this were done the poor donkard would be spared the cost and shame of an inebriate asylum; a nearest doctor would be able to treat his disease as intelligently and specessfully as it it were typhoid or pneumonia.

It is time that this more rational view of Alcoholism was accepted by Americans. Whether disease or crane, it is more fatal among us, for elimatic reasons, than in any other nation. It is filling our jails, our almsboases, and our graveyards. The pulpit and his engagement, temperance societies have not sufficed to check it. Let the doctors take it up; convince the drunkard, sick from his last nugle's debench and read for another glass, that it is not a criminal purpose which makes him crave it but a diseased stomach and nerves, and you send him without false shame to the physician who can

THE FRANKLIN MANUSCRIPTS. The Franklin manuscripts, which were offered the other day by Benjamin F. Stevento Congress for the sum of \$25,000, have had a singular history. It will be remembered that Banjamin Franklin's illegitimate son, William, was a Tory throughout the war, sifting openly against his father, for which reason he was ent off with slight mention in Benjamin Franklin's will. To William's son, William Temple, however, with whom he had no quarrel, he left a hand-om- leg cy, besides his manuscripts, papers and a large proportion of his books. These manuscripts contained the secret bistory of the war, anecdotes, private negotiations, etc., which now would be history of great value, and inoff-usive; but at the time of Franklin's death these revelations would have been decaded by many individuals, and "their suppression," as Jefferson remarked, "would have been worth a great price to the Bruish Government."

William Temple Franklin saited with them to England, avowedly with the purpose of publishing at once one of the manu-cripts, the autobiography of his grandfather, a work eagerly demanded by the public as well as by the personal and political friends of his father, and which would have commanded a large sale. The young man, however, on one pretence or another, delayed its publication for twenty-seven years after Franklin's death, and then issued it in a mutilated form. It was asserted at the time that he withheld it for so long a time and suppressed the other manuscripts altogether in consideration of \$35,000, which he boasted of having made by a lucky stroke of business; but which, it was alleged, was paid to him by an emissary of the British Government. The charge was openly made at the time, and it is certain was credited by Jefferson (who speaks of him as "the parricule of his great ancestor's memory "), and by Benjamin Franklin's personal friends in England

and France. The only reason for reviving this old charge is that it throws some doubt on the value of the papers now offered to Congress. These are the suppressed manuscripts; and if William Temple mutilated his grandfather's autobiography, as he undoubtedly did, a pertinent question is, how much did he mutilate the yet unpublished papers? The manuscripts, if authentic and complete, are, as Secretary Evarts states, invaluable, and should become the property of the Government. Even if mutilated they should be bought by Congress; but it is as well it should know precisely what it buys, and look into the guarantees offered by Mr. Stevens.

WHO ARE RAILLOAD PASSENGERS! A decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of Penusylvania has some general interest in connection with such casualties as the recent one on the Eric Railroad, by which an express agent and mail agents lost their lives. It seems that Penusylvania, some years ago, passed a sort of "hmited liability bill" much like the one recently enacted by the British Parliament, the principle of which excited so much discussion. The Pennsylvania law declared that when any person should be injured or killed while lawfully engaged or employed on a railroad train, although he were not an employe of the company, yet the right to re cover damages should be that of an employe. But it contained an exception that the rule should not apply to "passengers." For the courts have long maintained a rule that

vision for their safety. Everything that human wisdom can foresee and provide must be done in behalf of passengers. Not so as to conductors, engineers, brakemen, and the like; they are understood to take the risk of the perils peculiar to their employments.

By a collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad a route-agent of the Post Office Department, travelling back and forth in charge of the mails, came to his death. As the collision was unquestionably due to the fault of the engineer and brakemen, a suit was brought in behalf of his family to recover damages from the company. Of course the company relied upon the limited liability law; while the counsel for the route agent's family argued that he was a passenger, and therefore that the new law did not apply. There is some ground in past decisions for the argument, for, in various instances, the courts have said that in special circumstances a person may be entitled to the privileges and protection of passengers, although he has not bought a ticket for the special journey. Thus, in various parts of the country, a man riding on a free pass given him because his journey was taken on the company's business, or because he was travelling in charge of live stock on which freight was paid, has been pronounced a passenger. The same has been said of a "pop-corn boy," who rode back and forth to sell pop-corn and press agent, who was allowed to ride on account of the freight which the express company paid on the parcels in his charge: and even of a baby really old enough to pay half fare, but whose mother carried it without paying anything. And the Court at first said, in the Pennsylvania case, that the mail-route agent ought to be deemed a passenger. But the railroad company appealed the case, and the final decision is in its favor. The Judges say that the rule which prevents

employes in charge of a train from recovering damages for one another's negligence is important, in order to give them all a strong motive for exercising constant vigilance to detect and report to the Superintendent any instances of carelessness. On the other hand, passengers must travel under rules of the company adapted to diminish the danger as much as possible. They must stay in the passenger cars, and are required to refrain from various perilous exposures. The company could not enforce such rules as respects a mail-agent travelling under authority of a law of Congress. He would not submit to travel in a passengerear, but necessarily rides in a mail car, which is a known place of danger, and, in case of a collision, is especially exposed to destruction. The company has no control over him, and cannot compel him to observe their rules; therefore they ought not to be considered responsible for his safety to the same degree as for that of ticketholders. If the road is well built and equipped, and the general direction judicious and faithful, the company has done all that is due from it to these travelling agents. For a cohision attributable to negligence of employes in the special instance, the company is not responsible to such an agent; he takes a me risk of this kind in entering on

There are various ways of considering the dog-as the friend of man, the foe of burglars, the sports man's assistant, the taker of prizes at a show, the plaything of old ladies, the fireside companion and the savier of drowning little boys. He who loves his dog loves laim very much, and expects a like afection for the faithful animal from other people Bogs figure finely in fables and in pictures, of them named Snarlevow is the hero of one of Captain Marryatt's novels. Then there is the Dog Tray who has won a musical fame. Whole books have been devoted to ancedotes of dogs; the genual John Brown wrote about them, and so did Captain Jose. There are several celebrated dogs in classicat literature; they were worshipped by the Eg. p hans, who made them into marmons after death the maturalists tell as that, like man, they are subject to anger, grief, jealousy, fear, love, and thed they ex abit gratifule, generosity and hatrol. Possibly the last named passion, extended with unasset liberary to the whole burners the mately, and continuing his ravages for several hours, until he fell before the revolver of a pelice man. It is said that the bloodhound was not madthat he had been goaded to ferocity by cruel treat ment. But there was certainly no postry in the muck which he ran, and if his owner can be found out he deserves to be purushed. Likewise the pohe-man who tailed to pursue the dog after an en counter with him. It is high time that some meas ures were taken for the restraint of ferocious does and for the protection especially of children from their fangs. Lately there have been several deplorable instances of attacks upon boys and girls made by savage dogs. The disagreeable spitz dog we are glad to say, has nearly disappeared, and promises soon to disappear altogether. Nobody has legally a right to keep a dog as tierce as a tiger and as big as a jackass, which may at any time en danger the lives of his neighbors, or even raise the price of mutton in his locality. It is now pretty well established scientificativ that there is a rea danger of hydrophobia; and the very uncertainty of the result tends to make apprehension almost unsupportable. It has long been evident that dogs are a luxury, the proportions of which should be sternly

An interesting report has just been printed show ing the operations during the past year of the Free Kindergarter and Workingman's School, supported by Professor Adler's Society for Ethical Culture The Kindergarten has been in existence for several years, and has won general recognition and praise as one of the best practical humanitarian institutions in the city. Out of it grew, about a year ago, the Workingman's School which prolongs the education of the children after they leave the classes of the Kindergarten. The two primary classes of this school are the only ones now in operation. They were established by means of a gift of \$10,000 from the late Joseph Seligman, and the payment of life membership fees by a number of other public-spirited citizens. No doubt the means will be procured in time for the completion of the plan, by the opening of classes which shall carry forward the cours of instruction of the pupils until they are of an agto engage in the business of life. The school does not teach trades, but it educates the hands and eyes in the use of tools and materials at the same time that it imparts instruction in the ordinary school branches. The course for the first year includes reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic, object lessons, inging, calisthenics, work instructions, and ethic divorced from any scheme of theology. In the second geography and natural history are added, The school and Kindergarten are situated at No 1.521 Broadway.

Mr. Cox is always brisk, but he is never so lively is when a rebel claim comes before the House. The the Southern Brigadiers themselves are lethargic and listless in compatison with him.

" Don't lot us revive the unhappy memories of the past," say the Democrats in Congress as they thrust their hands into the Treasury for money to pay a ebei claum.

General Bragg, of Wisconsin, forgets that he is a Democrat when he remembers that he once was ; Union soldier. He shocked his party the other day by comparing a blue-blooded Virginian to Benedict Arnold. The comparison was accurate, for the Virginian, after serving his country gallantly as a naval officer, deserted his flag and went over to the rebels. Our London correspondent pays a deserved fribute to Mr. Forster in his review of the

member has been guilty of political heresy. He ought to understand that the Democratic doctrine concerning the war is that a rebel was as good a patriot as a loyal man, if not a little better.

That opening for statesmanship and common scuse at Harrisburg is still as wide as eyer.

Some of the Democratic newspapers are talking of the election of rich men to the Senate as if it were peculiarly a Republican practice. They forget that Philetus Sawyer, who is said to be the richest man in Wisconsin, may be offset by Mr. Fair, the new Democratic Senator from Nevada, who is probably the richest man in that State, and that Senator Brown, who is accounted the richest man in Georgia. may be put against Mr. Hale, who is by no means the richest man in Maine and whose wealth came to him long after he had gained political prominence. him long after he had gained political prominence. They forget, too, that the newly-elected Senators from New-York, Connecticut and Indiana, Mr. Platt, General Hawley and General Harrison, are not supposed to be men of large possessions; and that in their cases, and in these of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Dawes and Mr. Edmunds, the question of their pecuniary means had no bearing whatever upon their election. The difference between the two parties in the matter of the number of wealthy men in politics is not great, but a man who has money and nothing else has as a rule a much better chance to get office from the Democrats than the Ropublicans.

Ben Hill would make a good pedestrian. He can walk around all sides of a question as expeditionaly

The Legislature should not forget that the public expects it to do at least three things carefully, and well-readjust and equalize the system of taxation, restrain the grog shop evil, and provide a more efficient and economical government for this city. The sconer our law-makers get at this work the more likely will they be to finish it in a satisfactory manner.

Governor Foster is reported to have said recently that he cannot afford to bury himself in the Cabinet. A number of able-bodied politicians stand ready to indergo that sort of inhumation with entire che

A neglected political genius living in Bergen County, New-Jersey, has made the startling discovery that Garfield is not eligible to the Presidency because he went to Europe for a few months in the summer of 1867. This individual, who bears the luminous name of Day, has printed a circular. He argues that as the Constitution says a person must have been "fourteen years a resident within the United States to be eligible to the office of President," Congress should proceed to reject Garfield and declare Hancock elected. Where is Barnum? He ought to send for Day forthwith. Here is a chance to make a fool of himself once more before lapsing into ever-besting obscurity. hasting obscurity.

PERSONAL.

Senator Edmunds is reported to have exercised the care of a wise man in saving \$250,000 from the proceeds of his law practice.

The Queen of the Belgians saved herself from a serious accident the other day by her coolness and presence of mind. She was driving four Hungarian horses, and was about to cross a railway track, when a car detached from a train nearly ran over Queen, horses and all.

Mrs. Goff, the wife of the new Secretary of the Navy, is described as a remarkably beautiful and gentle lady. She was, before her marriage, Miss Despard, of Clarksburg, West Virginia. The pair have two children—Guy, a handsome and intelligent hey of fourteen, and Percy, a bright, good-natured nine-years-old. Lady Gore Onseley, daughter of the late C. P.

Van Ness, once United States Minister to Spain and sister of the late Mrs. Roosevelt, of this city, lately hed in Paris. Miss Van Ness matried when the bridegroom was Secretary of the British Legation in Washington, and before the death of his father wave him his title. Senator Hamlin has acknowledged himself con-

quered by the strong hands of Time and Winter; be has appeared in the Senate wearing an overcoat for the first time in his life. He has been extremely positive in prononacing overcoats superfluons, but a sharp attack of rheumatism has been a means of The Duke of Connaught is named as the suc

essor of the old Duke of Cambridge at the head of the British Army. The old gentleman is said to be kind-hearted but very choleric, and a terrible swearer. He has a particular distaste for news-papers, and is accustomed to refer to them in words of lund import.

The children of the late Mrs. H. L. Bateman are living some in England and some in America. The eldest of the two remarkable little girls who apwared as "the Bateman children" in London, in 1851, did not return to the stage after her withdrawal for the purpose of education; she is married and is settled in this country. Mrs. Batemar's sons regized in commercial and professional pur-suit-also in America. Of the three daughters in England, the elect, Kite, married George Crowe, son of the historian of France and brother of the toyal Academician.

Baroness Burdett-Courts is usually accompanied y a beautiful colley dog, which is a gift from Mr. Henry Irving, and which has a little history. The neter was one day driving over the Braemar moors when he lost his Skye ter ier, which had been trotring along behind his trap. He got down to look for it, directing the driver to go on with the trap. On the moor be met a shepherd with a coiley, and the man, when told of the actor's loss, offered to find the terrier. At a word from him the colley had the terrier. At a word from him the colley darted off, and after an absence of ten min ites returned. "Where is he!" asked the shee, er!, and the dor, litting one paw, pointed in the direction of the road. "He has gone after the trap," the stemberd said, and Mr. Irving marvelling, and, in tru'h, increaulous, returned to the road, and coming no with the trap found his little favorite awaiting his arrival. He bought the colley at the moderate price of litteen guines, and on his return to town new of fifteen guine s, and on his return to town pre-sented it to the Baroness.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The seventh concert of the Saatfield series is announced as a "Jenny Lind Ballad Concert," from the fact that a number of the selections are such as were in the reportery of that celebrated singer. But as the ballads are the exception instead of the rule, the concert would seem to be singularly named. It will take place on the evening of February 7 at Steinway Hall. The musicians who will participate are: Madame Anna Bishop, Mrs. George W. DeLano, Madame Pupin (pianist). Signor Godov and Franz Remmertz.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society will, at its next concert, produce Beethoven's Choral symphony, the New-York chorus uniting with the Brooklyn chorus in the performance of the last novement. At the first rehearsal, next Friday afternoon, which, under the society's plan, is devoted to instrumental music, the first three movements of the symphony will be played. Maurice Dengremont will play Mendelssohn's yiolin Concerto, and the orchestra, under Mr. Thomas's direction, the "Waldweben" from the third act of "Siegfried." and two movements from Spohr's symphony, Consecration of Sounds."

Rossint's "Stabat Mater" will be sung at a concert to be given in Steinway Hall this evening for the benefit of the African Missions of Dahomey and the Slave Coast. The soloists are announced to be Miss Emma J. Lathrop, soprano; Miss Agatha Munier, contralto: Coristian Fritsch and E. J. Sayage, tenors; Franz Remmertz, bass; Edward R. Mollenhauer, violunist, and William E. Mulligan, organ-ist. Mr. Matzka will be the conductor, and the chorus will be composed of the members of the choir of St. Stephen's Church. Besides the Rossini work the programme contains an organ effectory by Batiste, the overture to "Egmont," and Mendels-sohn's violin concerto.

GENERAL NOTES.

There was a man in Indiana who paid a highly promising oculis: \$10 for so treating his eyes that he could see as well by night as by day. The operation was perfectly successful, for now the man cannot see at all.

A Paris plumber took an involuntary erg bath a forinight ago. He was repairing the tiles of a house, in the Rue Maubuée, when, his foot having shipped, he fell off the roof into the street below. Just then a market-gardener's eart happened to pass by the house, laden with baskets full of eggs and osler-cages containing live poultry, and the man falling into the midst of this load crushed two cages, killed about a dozen fowls, and finally was engulfed in an enormous basket of exce. When withdrawn from his liquid temb, the plumber hooked like an ometette, but, excepting a rew signt bruises, he was asfe and sound.

There, was the statement of the statement o

There was long ago a sharp polemical discussion in this city of the question whether there could be "a church without a Bishop"; and now a Boston Paptist Church is to try the experiment of going with out a deacon. It has had some intestine ter